Appointments by the Governor. Professor WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Greencastle,

Indiana, visiter to the State Prison for the year 1850. We are gratified at the appointment of Professor LARRABEE, of Asbury University as Visiter to the State Prison. We think that heretofore there has not been as much interest taken in the management of our Penitentiary as there should be. From the character of Professor Larrabee, his knowledge of the workings of the system adopted in New England, having been a visiter to some of the principal prisons East in former days, and his great variety of Courier, of a late date, has the following : facts upon all subjects, we shall look with interest to his report connected with his visits to Jeffersonville. We congratulate Governor WRIGHT upon the choice he has made.

procure a Block of Marble, in Indiana, to forward to including a woman with a child at the breast, who to be placed in the National Monument, under the bell of the steamer rang out its peal for departure, act of the Legislature, of January 12, 1850.

requested that Mr. Trotter will place the following ture became frantic with grief. She coressed the sentiment upon the block of marble above designated : child a moment, then flew to her trunk in which had INDIANA

KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH: NOTHING BUT THE UNION!

Taking it in its largest sense, the sense which, no doubt, it is intended to convey,-no sentiment could ings of nature were too strong within her swelling at this time be more appropriate. It expresses the breast to be resisted, and with loud sobs of grief she deep feeling of the people of Indiana, which, while it turned, embraced her child and clung to it with the is free, ready and willing, to manifest itself in every tenacity of despair. lawful way, in according to the South her just Constitutional rights, is nevertheless equally firm and unyielding in the determination to sustain the Union sympathies of many. The owner was asked by a at all hazards.

Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS, Auditor of State, has arrived and taken charge of his office. The public will have abundant reason to be well satisfied with to be disposed of here. The by-standers volunteerhis administration of the affairs of his department. Elkhart county, in place of Dr. Ellis.

We are glad to see that new subscribers to the State Sentinel are coming in handsomely. Right, the steamer was seen dashing over the falls without let them come! We want a few more, when we will them." commence publishing some important suggestions in relation to Constitutional Reform.

THE PRESIDENCY .- The New York Herald has the following:

" EARLY IN THE FIELD. - Senator Seward, Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, including Mr. Collamer and others, are preparing to bring out Gen. is the newest on dit from Washington. Mr. Ewing, The overseer (whose name we have been unable to it is supposed, will control all the future movements numerous appointments to office."

us that Seward will try to get the nomination for party of young men arrested the overseer, and by himself. The ground which he assumes in the recent dist of threats compelled him to go with them, and "non-action" message of Taylor-(for we suspect point out the spot where the body lay. that Seward is the real author of it)-together with BEN, the negro man found guilty of the murder of the resolutions just passed by the New York Legisla- two of the children of Mr. Michael Bright, was ture, and which are said to have been prepared at Washington by Seward and his advisers, as well as at the execution. On his way to the gallows, he conother movements at Washington, seem to squint at fessed his guilt-saying that he first murdered the some such scheme. Be this as it may, it will not be boy, and then violated and murdered the girl. He long before the intriguers and traitors at Washington implicated no person. will find, that the people though now apparently "dead, are but sleeping," and that not so soundly as may be imagined. They will awake betimes, perhaps since among the Osage Indians, has been generally to unwonted activity, and will sweep away the plot- devoted to the education of children. The natives ters at Washington with the force of a tornado.

public attention. The Herald says-

"By a reference to the map of the State it will be seen that the counties of Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, and Marion, constitute a very fertile portion sources of wealth are equal to their ability and enter-

"It is a fact, and we presume there is hardly a parallel in the western States, that our State University is situated in a town where there is not a stage coach reaching it from any one of the four cardinal points, or from any other point in the State. Bloomington from various portions of the State, as well as from ment, who reside in the south, on account of the demanded by every consideration of public justice.

"We therefore would respectfully call the attention necessarily become debased. of the people of Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan and Marion, contiguous to the route contemplated, to unite with us in urging this matter upon the especial (The Paris correspondent of the Pa. Ledger, attention of the Department at Washington."

circulation along the line, and we hope it will receive by way of illustration. We think there is some truth a large number of signatures here. A copy may be in the paragraph, especially in the last half of it.

University to Indianapolis?

In our paragraph relative to the death of the Irishman McDonald, we stated that we were informed that he had expended his money pretty freely at a doggery kept by one Herron. It seems, by what we prevails-so that time is not allowed for partizan hossince learn, that we were misinformed in this parti- tilities to fester. If the President could serve but for cular, and that the doggery was kept by two persons two years, it would be better; for then the people named Murphy, father and son. The room they oc-cupied was east of the two story building on the cor-A foolish old tradition exists in favor of long official ner of Delaware and Maryland streets. The Mur- terms as tending to stability. Just the reverse is the not know. Their tenement is said to have been a hor- due authority, and produce steadiness by virtue of the rible den. A gentleman, on whom we can rely, says that he has been repeatedly called there to render offiing in the same bed with a dead one! the dead man's such will be the result. The only steady government feet being almost in the sick man's mouth!

OT The Horns of the Presidential Bull are thus

marked and described : 1st Horn of the Bull.

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations with the rest of mankind."

2nd Horn of the Bull.

"While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world."

We spent an hour very pleasantly on Thursday evening last, at a private musical soirce of some our own benefit in all respects.

Indiana Itate Gentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

Slavery Incidents. SLAVE SCENE IN LOUISVILLE. - The Louisville

"Yesterday morning we witnessed a scene that we little believed could be enacted within the borders of Kentucky. The steamer G. W. Kendall was lying at the wharf at the foot of Wall street, preparing to start to New Orleans. On the forecastle deck stood THOMAS L. TROTTER, of Madison, appointed to a group consisting of a master and five or six slaves, the Building Committee of the city of Washington, were apparently going to the South. Just as the last and the lines were about to be cast loose, the mother We understand that Governor WRIGHT has was bade to give up her infant, and was told that she been packed various little articles of clothing that she had made up for it to wear. These she first pressed fervently to her lips and then bestowed them upon the child. Her owner then ordered her to follow him, and she mechanically started to obey, but the prompt-

The heart-rending grief of the woman, and her frantic gestures, attracted the attention of persons gentleman if he would sell the woman and child. To this he assented, and demanded \$650 for them. Upon nquiry, however, it was ascertained that the woman was to be sold down the river, and that the child was ed to raise subscription to buy the child, and send it ROBERT LOWRY has been appointed Auditor of with its mother, and several of them proffered \$10 a piece. At this juncture, Capt. Norten, the captain of the boat, came forward and told the owner of the slaves that he would not take him on his boat, and sent the whole party ashore, and in a few moments

> We commend the above to the chivalry at Washington, who, to perpetuate and extend the "patriarchal institution," declare themselves ready for a dissolution of the Union.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY .- We copy the following from the Providence, La., Republican, of the 15th inst. : We have just been informed that another fearful Scott for the next Presidency, and to urge him on the tragedy was enacted last week on the plantation of next whig national convention at Philadelphia. This Mr. James Holly, about 4 miles below Monticello. learn,) took one of the negro men on a bridge in the of the whigs in national convention, through his neighborhood of the plantation, where he fairly whipped him to death, and then concealed the body. This may be true, but it appears more likely to A negro girl soon after discovered and recognized the

The Catholic mission instituted some time appear well pleased with the efforts to christianize the rising generation; and the Chiefs, too, favor the laudable object, but doubt the practicability of making DAILY MAIL, SOUTH .- The Bedford Standard of any impression upon the adults. We give the folthe 24th, contains an article in favor of a daily mail lowing, says the Buffalo Republic, as a portion of the from Indianapolis to New Albany, which is worthy of speech of "White Hair" to a Catholic priest who had ome among them as a missionary, and will serve to show the simple, straight dealing of the old Chief:

"Father-you will find among us many old men, like myself, whose opinions are too confirmed to be of our territory, and that the citizens residing therein changed. They will acquiesce in almost any views are progressing in all the various pursuits of indus- you may advance, but will remain the same at heart. try, giving the most confident assurance that our reminds are young and tender, and will receive any impression you may wish to make on them. Take them and raise them as you think best; we wish them to become educated and made respectable. And as for our women, I would advise you to have nothing to do with them. They are not worthy of your attention !"

Contempt for women was always a marked is situated 45 miles from Paoli, and about 52 from In-feature in the character of our Indians. It is one dianapolis, and numbers we believe some 1,200 or of the chief reasons why they are incapable of a high 1.500 inhabitants. A large number of young men degree of civilization, and always will be. Trying other States patronize this institution, and hence there to christionize Indians, therefore, is pure fully, unless is consequently a great deal of travel to and from that we first can in some degree correct this physical deplace. The complaints we have often and repeatedly feet of their nature. How can men love God, if they heard uttered by strangers who have desired to visit despise the most beautiful and perfect of all his works? the State University, as well as the seat of govern- We are not talking sentimentally, but soberly. The want of public conveyances, warrants us in the opin- mental and moral elevation of every people depends ion that the regulation sought to be established, is one more upon their treatment of women, than upon any other thing whatever. Pegrade women, and men

(an American, of course,) while discussing French A petition to the Postmaster General is already in politics, has this incidental allusion to home policy. seen at this office, where all may sign it who are The official terms of all the offices in Indiana are this year to come under review, and we hope to see the By the way: which would cost least, -to make a people determine for short ones. Five years for Judges, plank road to Bloomington, or to remove the State and two years for other offices in general, we should think would be long enough. "The frequent recurrence of elections is the best safeguard of popular liberty." But to the extract:

"Politics were never so tranquil as now in America, simply for the reason that the one term principle phys are in jail, we are told, on what charge we do fact. Frequent changes of men in power lessen uncial service; and at one time he saw a sick man ly- sires of a democratic party are indefinitely postponed now is our own, because of short executive and legislative terms."

> HASTY LEGISLATION .- A striking instance of the propriety of the veto power occurred lately in the proceedings of the Alabama Legislature :

"A few days ago an act to incorporate the Alabama and Georgia Railroad Company was passed. The Governor vetoed it from some constitutional reasons, which were so obvious after they were pointed out that the House of Representatives turned right over, head and heels, and voted 80 to I against the bill." So it seems that Legislatures act a little hasty in

other States, sometimes, as well as in Indians. By the way, some of our whig papers try to make a mint against our last Democratic Legislature, bedozen German young gentlemen, pupils of CHARLES cause Gov. Wright vetoed a single bill. They think Soenner, E-q., of whom we spoke more particularly a Democratic Legislature inexcusable for a solitary on the 5th of January. The concert we now allude mistake. Well, perhaps this is right; for no demoto was chiefly vocal, interspersed with music upon cratic Legislature ought to commit any error. But the piano. There was present, by invitation, a these same captious gentlemen, if their memories crowded room-full of German citizens, their wives were not conveniently short, might profitably rememand children, who all listened with great interest and her, that for the single veto of Gov. Wright, Gov. pleasure to the stirring and pathetic songs of their Bigger whapped it to Whig legislatures a dozen times Fatherland. We could not help thinking that we or less, -and not half often enough, at that. But Americans might follow such an example, much to whig editors, like another kind of folk, have short troduced into the Senate of Wisconsin and has been yet. memories.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

Late from Santa Fe and New Mexico. We have intelligence from Santa Fe to the 28th of November. Ten days previous to that date, Major Green, with a considerable force, went in pursuit of the Entaw Indians who had Mrs. White and children presented and referred. prisoners. When Green came in sight of the camp,

and child were taken prisoners. Capt. Alexander Papin was killed at Santa Fe, in a fugitive Slaves. quarrel with a man named Wheeler. John Adams was murdered at Pena Blanca by the Mexicans. A. bill. He had no idea that even if the bill passed it

Indians of New Mexico.

Theatre at Santa Fe! A new paper had been started at Santa Fe, called the "New Mexican." It advocates the claims of

FUGITIVE SLAVES .- The bill upon the subject of fugitive slaves, introduced in the U.S. Senate by Mr. Mason, proposes that in the case of any person alleged to be a fugitive from involuntary service, the obligations. owner, or the agent or attorney of the owner, may go before any United States District or Circuit Judge, collector, or post master, and depose to the fact of such person being a fugitive as aforesaid, or the same fact may be brought before the same functionary upon affidavit, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to grant a certificate as to the character of such alleged fugitive, and upon that, if it is in favor of the claimant, the person shall be rendered up to the custody of the said claimant. Another section provides that a penalty of \$1000 shall be levied upon that all National disputes be settled by arbitration. any person who shall aid or harbor the fugitive claimed as above described, or shall resist the owner or agent in his attempts to reclaim him. The Southern Senators, it is stated, will push forward this bill them several praying for denetions of public lands to with all possible dispatch.

All this is very modest, to say the least, and we fringed by the North. We are thankful, that post- ture. masters and all others, constituted slave catchers, are not held responsible for the value of the locomoshus the House adjourned without coming to a conclusion. property, if it won't suffer itself to be quietly caught! Verily the insolence of the Propagandists is intolerable to the last degree.

Centreville " free soil " True Democrat, writing from Indianapolis, under date of Jan. 19, thus speaks of Mr. Higgins Lane's attempt to establish slavery in

colored person coming into the State, the following the Union as a State. California had more reason synopsis of which is given in to-day's State Sentinel: for the course she has pursued than Michigan had for servants and slaves—providing that no colored persons shall hereafter be permitted to make a residence in this State, unless he or she shall give bond and security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, that he or she will not become a county charge, &c.,—and on failure to give bond, shall be hired impose Slavery restrictions. out or removed beyond the limits of the county; and any person hising or employing negroes or mulattees who have not complied with the law, by giving security as aforesaid, shall be fined five dollars for every such offence."

This bill, it will be observed, is infinitely worse on its second reading to-day, and was indefinitely I believe it could not be done by force and the power postponed by a vote of 42 to 38. What great friends of public authority." to the colored man these Taylor Whigs are!

This writer evidently does not believe that Lane is a little cracked in the "upper story.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY. - Several circumstances have lately been mentioned in the public prints, which tend to throw still greater doubt around the case of the Parkman murder. They are, however, of very quesin School street in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, of the 23d of November, the day on which he entered the Medical College at 1 o'clock, and was never seen to come out. One of the persons is a Mr. Wildes, of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of and another Mrs. Rhodes, the latter of whom had any restriction, in respect to exclusion or introduction just previously purchased a dress from a store where of Slavery within those boundaries. the entry on the books is made that identical day. She conversed with the Doctor a few minutes. It is Territories acquired by the United States, from the very strange, however, that these folks are so long Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to finding all this out. The Boston Traveler also states | provide by law either for its introduction into or in that an anonymous letter has been received from exclusion from any part of said Territory, and that Philadelphia, charging that a person in that city is appropriate Territorial Government ought to be esthe murderer; but investigation satisfied the authorities that it was not worthy of credence.

A letter was also lately received at the N. Orleans of the subject of Slavery. postoffice, directed to the Delta newspaper, purporting to come from a person on his way to California, who confesses to the murder, and exonerates Dr. Webster. postmarked Washington, Texas. The evidence taken ed between the United States and Spain. before the coroner's jury will soon be made public, as ble affair is shrouded may be unveiled.

NATIONAL PLANK ROAD .- We learn that the Diwith seven saw mills, and more will be employed, if they can be obtained. Twenty-seven miles of grad-solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a subscribed, more may be added. We are not author- claims which it has to any part of New Mexico. ized to state the profits of the road thus far; but we should not be surprised if it turns out the most profitable work in the State when completed. No railroad can begin to compete with it.

MICHIGAN ROAD .- There is no reason why this road should not be planked this season, from Indian- the District the slave trade, and slave trade in slaves apolis to Eagle Village, in Boone county. It would of the District either to be sold therein as merchanbe good stock. Let us have it done. Wake up! ye dise, or to be transported to other markets without people of the "State of Boone!"

The New York Tribune of the 25th, is out strong against Taylor's no-action message. But this fit will not last long. It will soon defend Taylor escape into any other State or Territory of this more zealously than ever. Greeley can jump Jim Union. Crow with more facility than any editor in the country; we don't like to say so, on his account, but it is true, and therefore we say it.

(This paper will publish, by authority, the Laws and Joint Resolutions of Congress, and the Treaties with Foreign Governments .- State Journal. But not the fat adv. of the P. O. D.

BANK OR NO BANK .- The Constitution of Wiscon sin forbids the Legislature of that State from granting Bank charters. The only power that the people have delegated to their Representatives, on this subject, is to pass a law, submitting to them the question of "Bank or no Bank." A bill of this kind was in- for popularity, and he thought this the best bid made voted down, 13 to 4.

By Telegraph.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. SENATE -Sondry petitions and memorials were

Mr. Seward presented the resolutions of the New the Indians shot Mrs. White and fled, leaving the York Legislature, in favor of appropriating a portion camp equipage and two Indian children. Maj. Green of public lands to Hungarian refugees, and the freerecovered the body of the lady, but no trace of her dom of public lands to actual settlers, children was found. It will be recollected that her After some routine business, the Senate resumed the

husband and eight others were murdered when she special order of the day, being the bill providing for the better execution of the laws for the recapture of Mr. Mason spoke at some length in favor of the

J. Sims was to be hung at Santa Fe on the 13th of would remedy the evil. He contended the Constitu-December, for the murder of John Jackson. Col. Cal- tion made it the duty of Free States to recapture and hour, Indian Agent, has failed in treating with the deliver fugitive slaves taking refuge within its borders. He urged that the master should be permitted Thomas Boggs had arrived at Santa Fe, from Cali- to enter any house or grounds for the purpose of capfornia. He reports the Santa Fe miners very succes- turing his slaves, without being liable to action for ful. Mrs. M. Jones was successfully conducting a trespass. In conclusion, he hoped the bill would pass. It was the only peaceable remedy, and if a measure affording effectual protection were not adopted he would recommend his people as a matter of necessity, to provide by law for reprisal upon the property of non-slaveholding States. There was no othe way by which the South could secure redress for the great loss her people sustained in consequence of the

> Mr. Seward gave notice of a substitute for the bil to effect the same legal remedy which was read. Mr. Foote followed in some sarcastic remarks rela-

intentional failure of the North to execute its federal

tive to the Senator from New York. Mr. Seward replied. He said Mr. Chase who had been called from his seat by intelligence of severe domestic bereavement, desired addressing the Senate

The farther consideration of bills was postponed till to-morrow, and after executive session, the Sonate adjourned.

HOUSE .- Mr. Tuck presented a memorial praying and asking Government to enter into a treaty for a Congress of Nations to arrange a mode of settlement. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A large number of petitions were presented, among Soldiers of the War of 1812, and for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Memorials were presented from Vermont, and elsethink will do something towards securing those where, asking for the establishment of a Bureau of "Southern rights" which have been so grossly in- Agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Agricul-

> After some time spent endeavoring to refer the subject of a Peace Congress to a select committee,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1850. SENATE .- Mr. Clay submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of Slavery, so far as it re-SLAVERY IN INDIANA .- A correspondent of the lates to the territories. He proposes to admit California, reduce the boundaries of Texas, and establish a Territorial Government.

Mr. Clay spoke at length on the subject. He hoped the resolution he had offered would be adopted. He had reflected with great care over the subject, and he Lane of Putnam, a rabid Taylor Whig, who pro- knew the resolution had been conceived in a spirit of fesses to be an anti-slavery man, yesterday introduced harmony and concession. He thought that California into the House a most infamous bill, in relation to with suitable boundaries ought to be admitted into By Mr. Lane, a bill concerning free negroes, mulattoes, what she done. There had been irregularities but

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay said " must say, from all that I have heard or read, from all the witnesses that I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do than the present bond and security law, as it doubles believe that not within one foot of the Territory acthe amount of security required. The bill came up quired from Mexico, will Slavery ever be planted, and

> The Resolutions, he said, involved no sacrifice of any principle. They were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession-concession, not of matters of principle but of matters of feeling merely. He concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace and mutual forbearance for the sake of the Union. The following are the

Whereas, It being desirable for the peace, concord tionable authenticity. The Boston Herald mentions and harmony of the Union of the States, to settle and that three persons affirm that they saw Dr. Parkman adjust amicably, all question of controversy between them, rising out of the institution of Slavery upon fair equity and just basis. Therefore

Resolved, That California with suitable boundaries, upon her application, be admitted as one of the States

Resolved. That as Slavery does not exist by law tablished by Congress in all of said Territories, assigned as boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the abolition of any restriction or condition

Resolved, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed in the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexi-It was written upon course, dirty paper, in an illiter- co, and thence with that line eastwardly and so conate style, and awkwardly folded. The letter was tinging in the same direction to the line as establish-

Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of is understood, when the mystery in which this horridebt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, for which duties of foreign im NATIONAL PLANK ROAD.—We learn that the Di-rectors of this work are making extensive prepara-exceeding the sum of ——— dollars, in consideration tions for its speedy prosecution, during the coming of duties, as pledged, having been no longer applicaseason. Contracts for plank have already been made | ble to that object after said annexation, but thenceing east and west, are already let, and if money is Convention, relinquish to the United States, any

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of th people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit within the District of Columbia.

sons bound to service or labor in any State, who may Resolved, That Congress has no power to obstruct trade in slaves between slaveholding States, and that

Resolved, That more effectual provisions ought to

be made by law for the restitution and delivery of per-

the exclusion or admission of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws. HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day on the Mileage question, and nothing of interest transpired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1850. SENATE .- Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, introduced bill to provide all American Soldiers with bounty

Mr. Houston introduced an amendment to Mr Webster's resolutions, in favor of giving public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Foote said propositions of this kind were bids

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no aspirations which would conflict with those he (Fonte) was entitled to.

Mr. Mangum thought he might possibly amend the amendment, by giving three hundred acres of land to actual settlers, and, as, according to the opinion of many gentlemen, certain species of property was being weakened he would consent to throw in a " nigger" apiece. [Laughter.]

Mr. Seward called for the rending of his resolution to give public lands to Hungarian refugees. He explained, that his object was to present his proposition as a counter one to that of the Senator from Michigan, suspending Diplomatic intercourse with Austria. Mr. Douglass charged Mr. Seward by his proposition as having bid for the Foreign vote by suggesting advantages to them, which were not offered to Native born citizens.

Mr. Cass expressed his hearty approbation of the proposition to give the public lands to actual settlers. That was what was meant by the "age of progress." After considerable debate, the resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and House .- The consideration of a resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Sweetser, instructing the committee to compute mileage by the nesrest mail routes, was resumed, and after much debate, laid on the

The House then resulved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Potter in the chair,) and took up the Senate re-olutions limiting the amount for collecting revenue. After two speeches-one from Mr. Bayly on the

Revenue bill, and another from Mr. Brown of Mississippi, in defence of Slavery, the Committee rose,

The House adjourned. [In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Clay's resolutions were made the order of the day for Tuesday next.]

FRAUD ON THE TREASURY .- The following from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun-

have been attempted: "I learn that frouds to a great extent have been attempted on the Treasury, under the provisions of the act providing compensation for the expense incurred in culisting volunteers for Mexico before they were mustered into service. Many of these attempts have failed in consequence of the vigilance and caution of the Third Auditor, Mr. Gallaher. The mode of fraud is this :- An agent procures an affidavit from the captain of a volunteer company to the correctness of his vouchers for expenditures, which vouchers are appended to his application. The agent destroys these correct vouches, and procures others amounting to ten times the sum, and substitutes them for the original, and true vouchers. So, the imposition is complete, and yet neither the captain nor any one else has committed perjury by swearing to the false vouchers. It is to be hoped that the government will cause an example to be made of some of these swin-

We suppose that it is frauds of this kind in which it has been alleged that B. F. Brown participated.

OF Here are three reasons in favor of a Homestend Law. What have you to say against them! If you reply, let the answer be as short as the ques-

1. The prosperity of any community is measured by its productive energy. Production depends more and more every day upon capital. By taking away which it can profitably cultivate-you kill the hen that lays the golden eggs. You destroy a great amount of labor by divorcing it from its matrimonial

2. The great anchor of credit is the moral feeling of honor in regard to the payment of debts. The more exclusively this feeling is relied on, the more uncommon will be the cases of "repudiation."

3. Making credit depend upon a man's character and not upon his property, the effect of homestead protection, would greatly promote industry. Why do farmers or mechanics hang about the stores getting goods and often "evils" on credit when they ought to be at work on their farms or in their shops ? Because the merchant trusts their property. If that property less, but would trade for ready pay, and his customers would be left with infinitely better habits and prospects. Poverty would be comparatively unknown

FALL OF PLASTERING IN A CHURCH .- On Christians Eve, a scroll of plastering, four feet in diameter, fell from the ceiling of the Honesdale (Pa.) Episcopal Caurch, directly in front of the pulpit, during service, and while the church was literally crowded. Fortunately no one was touched.

A CRASH .- About nine o'clock Sunday evening, the ceiling of the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's) in Brooklyn, fell with a tremendous crash, breaking the front of the gallery on both sides of the house, and crushing a large number of the pews. The report was heard for several squares around, but strange to say, no one suspected the real cause. Service was held twice in the church on the same day, and the congregation had been dismissed but about four hours when the disaster occurred. Had it happened while they were assembled, many might have

FIRE. - The Orthodox Meeting House in Cambridge, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire, which originated from a lamp against a lathed wall. Insured,

"THE MAILS-THE MAILS."-"Never, within the history of that distinguished citizen, 'the oldest inhabitant,' have the mails been so irregular as they are now. Whether it is owing to official neglect, or the miserable condition of the roads, we know not, but we know one thing certainly, and that is, the mails due at this place arrive whenever they please. We attach no blame to any one, but we feel the derangement of the mails more than any other class of citizens. The mail due yesterday failed beyond Columbus. - Cin. Chronicle.

The Chronicle is a strong whig paper, and its censure therefore, cannot be put to the account of partizan hostility. We could have copied hundreds of similar complaints within the last three weeks from papers of all sorts; but Cui bono !

Our postmaster has adopted a novel plan for the pre-payment of papers which is worth copying elsewhere. He now allows papers to be put into the letter boxes when the fractional part of a five cent stamp is attached. Half of one of these divided diagonally, and pasted on the envelope, will be received as equivalent to the payment of 2 cents; a quarter, by the same mode of division, as equivalent to the payment of one cent postage.—N. Y. Cor. Pittsburgh Gaz.

If the present absurd regulation as to transient papers is to be continued, one, two and three cent stamps should be authorized. But Congress should at its present session so change the law as to do away with the necessity.

The mall by the steamer Canada, which sailed yesterday at 12 M., was the largest, in point of number of letters, by many thousands, of any ever sent from this country. This steamer brought in nearly forty-nine thousand letters, and took out sixty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-one. More than twentyfice thousand of the latter were mailed between 9 and 10 A. M .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

We think a job like the above would make some post office clerks "hump themselves" a little. We wish they could see the thing done right once, for the sport of the thing. Would n't they open their eyes?

The State Journal takes a position antagonistic to Mr. Clay's Resolutions in reference to Slavery and the Territories,-or else, we are mista-Mr. Houston assured the gentleman he would make ken. Our neighbor should be careful!

The Convention. To the Editors of the State Sentinel :

GENTLEMEN :- The disagreement between the two Houses on the amendment made by the House to the convention bill passed by the Senate, came very near defeating the bill, and thereby compelling us to postpone the holding of our conof calling together and holding it without any action of the Legislature. As the amendment of the House was like to produce consequences so grave, I propose to examine it, and see if it was of sufficient importance to justify the House either in making the amendment is the first place, or in ad-

hering to it so tenaciously when it had been made.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, provided that every one entitled to vote would be entitled to a seat in the convenon as a delegate; and the House amendment so changed that provision as to provide that those eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives only, should be eligible to a scat in the convention as a delegate. Some reports in the papers (for living at a distance from Indianopolis, I rely only on newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Legislature) confined it to eligibility to seats in the present House of Representatives. If such was the amendment, it was still worse than I shall, in this article, take it to have been; fur one of the reasons urged to show why the House smendment should be made, was that it would exclude Senators as well as all other State and United States officers; but the amendment, in that shape, would exclude every body but members of the present House, for no others were at that time eligible to a seat in that House. This would not speak very well for the sincerity and disinterested patriotism of those members of the House, who made so much ado about Senators wishing to legislate themselves into the convention. Some members of the House expressed great horror at the idea of office holders having seats in that convention, lest they should, as delegates, be influenced by selfish motives. Their so doing makes their own motives, as rationally inferable from their acts, a proper subject of observation I will therefore take the liberty of saying that those members were only judging others by themselves; for though they thought it very improper that senators should be allowed to hold seats in the convention, and that they should therefore be excluded, yet when Mr. Orr, the member from Delaware county, proposed to make all the members of the House ineligible, as well as Senators and other office-holders. he could not get a corporal's guard of those members to vote for his proposition. But of this only by the way Was the amendment of the House a proper one ?

I answer, it was not.

1. Because the Legislatuse had no power to limit the people as to the persons from whom they should choose delegates, by defining by law the qualifications of delegates, or by any other means whatever.

2. If the Legislature had had the power to so limit and

tie up the people in choosing their delegates, it would have been inexpedient and improper to have so used it. 1. As to the power of the Legislature .- In every government there is a sovereignry somewhere. In our government the sovereignty rests in the people in the aggregate. In many of the European governments, it tests in a single individual, but here it rests in the people. By the constitution now in force, the people have said how they will govern themselves so long as it is their sovereign will and pleasure that that constitution shall exist; but they have done nothing to prevent their taking that constitution away, and putting another in its place whenever they choose to do so. Neither have they done any thing to prevent their altering exposes the mode in which frauds on the treasury when they choose to do so. The only difficulty is in getting at an expression of the sovereign will independent of the machinery of government put in operation, and existing by that constitution. When that is truly and clearly ascertained and got, it is as much above and independent of the constitution, as the constitution is above and independent of the existing government. The Legislature is the creature the constitution, and the servant of the people, having certain powers vested in it to legislate, but those powers are circumscribed by the constitution. The popular sovereignty, then, is an authority paramount to the constitution, and the constitution is an authority paramount to the Legislature. The Legislature, acting within the scope of its authority, can bind the people, because the people by the constitution have given them that power; but when the people rise in their sovereignty, and resolve that they will remodel the constitution - their fund-mental law-they are entirely above and independent of the Legislature, and cannot be controlled by it. They are then exercising their high preregarive rights of sovereignty, and are amenable to no authority, nor can they be bound by any. A delegate is not a constitutional officer, nor can the constitution, much less an authority created by the constitution, control him or control the people in making him.

> At the last August election the people, in their sovereign capacity, determined to amend the constitution. The Legislature being the servant of the people, and having the law making power as the government is now organised, it necessatily became its duty to provide by law for carrying out this sovereign behest. In doing to though, the Legislature should have provided the necessary and proper ways and means only ; and as the people could not meet in the aggregate, it was quite proper that the Legislature should, by law, arrange proper delegate districts, and direct the time, place and manner of choosing delegates, and the time and place of their assembling. But this was only necessary as a matter of expediency, and because the preliminaries could be more expeditiously settled that way than by any other, What the Legislature could do in those matters is only binding so far as it is acquiesced in by the sovereign power. The Legislature have no right to bind the sovercien even in these matters; much less in deciding to whom the people shall, and to whom they shall not delegate their sovereignty. The people, if they choose to do so, have the right entirely to disregard the law passed by the last Legislature, and assemble in their aggregate capacity, like the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, and either then and there amend their constitution, or devise the ways and means, time, place and manner in which they will amend it. I am not insi-ting upon the propriety of their doing so; I am only arguing their right to do so, and the want of authority in the Legislature to compel them to do any particular way. I think the people should acquiesce in the law, as passed, and accept the manner of smeuding the constitution pointed out by that law; that is to say, that it be done by delegates chosen in the districts, and at the time, and to meet as pre-cribed by the law. They may rightfully do that, and still reject the restriction now in the law as to the qualifications of delegates. One district, if it chose to do so, might delegate its sovereignty in the convention to President Taylor, another to Ex-President Van Buren, another to Senator Casa, and another to Senator Clay, and they would all be proper and competent delegates, and would be entitled to, and would get their seats in the convention, if they claimed them, though under the law, as it passed, they would each be ineligible. The sovereign will may, by a constitution, tie up its own hands for the time being, as to whom the people shall elect to be members of a Legislature; but the converse of the proposition is not true; that is, that the Legislature can, by a law, tie up the hands of the sovereign people as to whom they will, for the time being, delegate their sovereignty, to change their fundamental law. It is for the sovereign authority alone to determine who are proper persons to legate their authority to, and who are not; and therefore, the amendment of the House, if it had been concurred in by the Senate, and become a part of the law, would have been entirely nugatory. So is the qualification put in by the Senate nugatory. But as there is no probability that any will be elected who are not qualified voters, it will be harmless in its effects; not so with the other; it would have been, and should have been, disregarded in a great portion of the State, if not entirely throughout 11, and might have created some difficulty, both among the people and in the con-

2. As to the expediency and propriety of the amendment .-If the people could assemble in the aggregate, then each man (and woman and child too, if you so please) could have his vote and give his opinion on each measure proposed. But as this cannot be done, and as the constitution has to be amended by a body much less than the aggregate body of the people, being less than one for every thousand voters, would it not be well to get the most talented, the most experienced, and the most skillful men in the science of government that we have among us? Government is a Science. And it requires much talent, much experience, and much skill to horoughly understand it. The notion is very prevalent in the community, that almost every person is qualified for a legislator; but the enormous pile of feelish, improper and discordant legislation found in our statute books, is beginning to convince all sensible men that this very prevalent otion is a very erroneous one. But legislation that can be corrected by a subsequent Legislature, and that is circumscribed by a good constitution, is not near so bad as a constiution made by unskillful hands. Any prudent cisizen, if he were going to rebuild his house, mill or factory, would want to get, and would get a skillful and experienced architect, mill-wright or machinist, to do the work, and would think it a very strange objection, should some of his friends urge that he should not employ a particular man because he is now engaged and has been for some time in architecture, mill-building or machine-making. When, therefore, the fundamental law is to be remodeled—when the government is to be rebuilt—it is very important that we select for that purpose the men best suited and qualified for it, whether or not they have been or are so fortunate as to hold office, and thereby to acquire some experience in government matters. That they would favor provisions to retain themselves in office, is an objection entitled to no consideration; for there is no probability but that under the new constitution, let it be made by whom it may, the present incumbents in office will serve out their times respectively as prescribed by the present constitution, and that the new ones will take office pon the tenure of the new constitution.

I therefore advise the democrats, at least, to send their most talented, experienced and skillful men, in law and the science of government, whether office-boiders or not, that the talent, science and skill that whiggery will be sure to send there, may not be able by skill and sleight of hand, (for I think they will not be able to do it openly by force of numbers by vo ing) to ingraft one or more nest-eggs of whiggery into the constitution; for some measures and principles on which the parties are at issue will necessarily have to be

passed upon in the convention.

Excuse the length of this arlicle. I did not expect it to be half so long when I commenced it.
Respectfully, &c.,

PROGRESS AND POPULATION OF PITTSBURG .- The Pittsburgh Gazette says that the population of that city has nearly doubled itself in the last nine years. It estimates the population of that city, including the immediate environs, on the basis of taxables, at 100,-

Fittsburg, 50,468; Allegheny, 20,710; Birming-ham, 4,598; East Birmingham, 1,452; South Pitts-burg, 2,662; Lower St. Clair, 7,700; Pitt township, 1,512; Lawrenceville, 1,298; Manchester, 2 326; Duquesne, 550. Total, 96,276. Showing a population of the city and immediate environs, including the colored population, which are not numbered in the above, of about one hundred thousand inhabitants?